

Appl. No. 10/658,007
Atty. Docket No. 9027
Amdt. dated June 22, 2005
Reply to Office Action of January 3, 2005

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning page 2, line 28 and ending page 3, line 2, as follows:

-- Other types of cleaning implements comprise a fluid delivery mechanism remotely connected to a trigger via a cable. In these implements, the pulling of the cable results in the actuation of the fluid delivery mechanism. If this type a cleaning implement having a continuous cable, comprises a disassembled multi-segmented pole, the length of the cable needs to be increased such that each pole segment can be "folded" in order for the implement to fit in a smaller package. When a user assembles the cleaning implement by connecting each pole segment, the extra length of cable at each fold point results in slackness in the cable renders the actuation of the fluid delivery mechanism more difficult as the cable which needs to be tensioned to convey the actuation signal. As a result, implements comprising a continuous cable are typically sold preassembled rather than disassembled. This can cause additional problems for the user since the cable must be manually tensioned and affixed ~~and affixed~~ to the fluid delivery mechanism. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning page 9, line 1 and ending page 9, line 21, as follows:

-- Referring to Fig. 3, the body of the trigger member 50 can have an actuating surface 150 where the user can apply pressure, and at least one motion transferring surface 250 which can be located on a side portion 350 of the trigger member 50 and which extends from the actuating surface 150. The motion transferring surface ~~350~~ 250 is such that it can "transfer" the motion of the trigger member 50 to the winding member 30. One skilled in the art will understand that when the user actuates the trigger by applying pressure on the actuating surface 150, the trigger member 50 can rotate about the rotational axis Y-Y. The motion transferring surface 250 can have a substantially arcuate shape. In one embodiment, the motion transferring surface 250 comprises a plurality of projections 1250 with spaces 2250 in between for engaging corresponding spaces and projections on the winding member 30. In a preferred embodiment, the trigger member 50 can comprise a first and a second side portion, respectively 350 and 450 where at least one of these side portions comprises a motion

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transferring surface 250 having projections 1250. One skilled in the art will understand that actuation and thus partial rotation of the trigger member 50 for example counter clockwise will result in the clockwise rotation of the winding member 50 once at least one projection 1250 of the actuating portion engages a space 130 of the winding member 30. In another embodiment represented in Fig. 4, a trigger member 50 can have an actuating surface 150 and a substantially flat motion transferring surface 250 having projections 1250. This trigger member 50 can be slidably attached to the housing 60 such that when the trigger member 50 is axially displaced within the housing 60, at least some of the projections 1250 engage some spaces 130 of the winding member 30. —